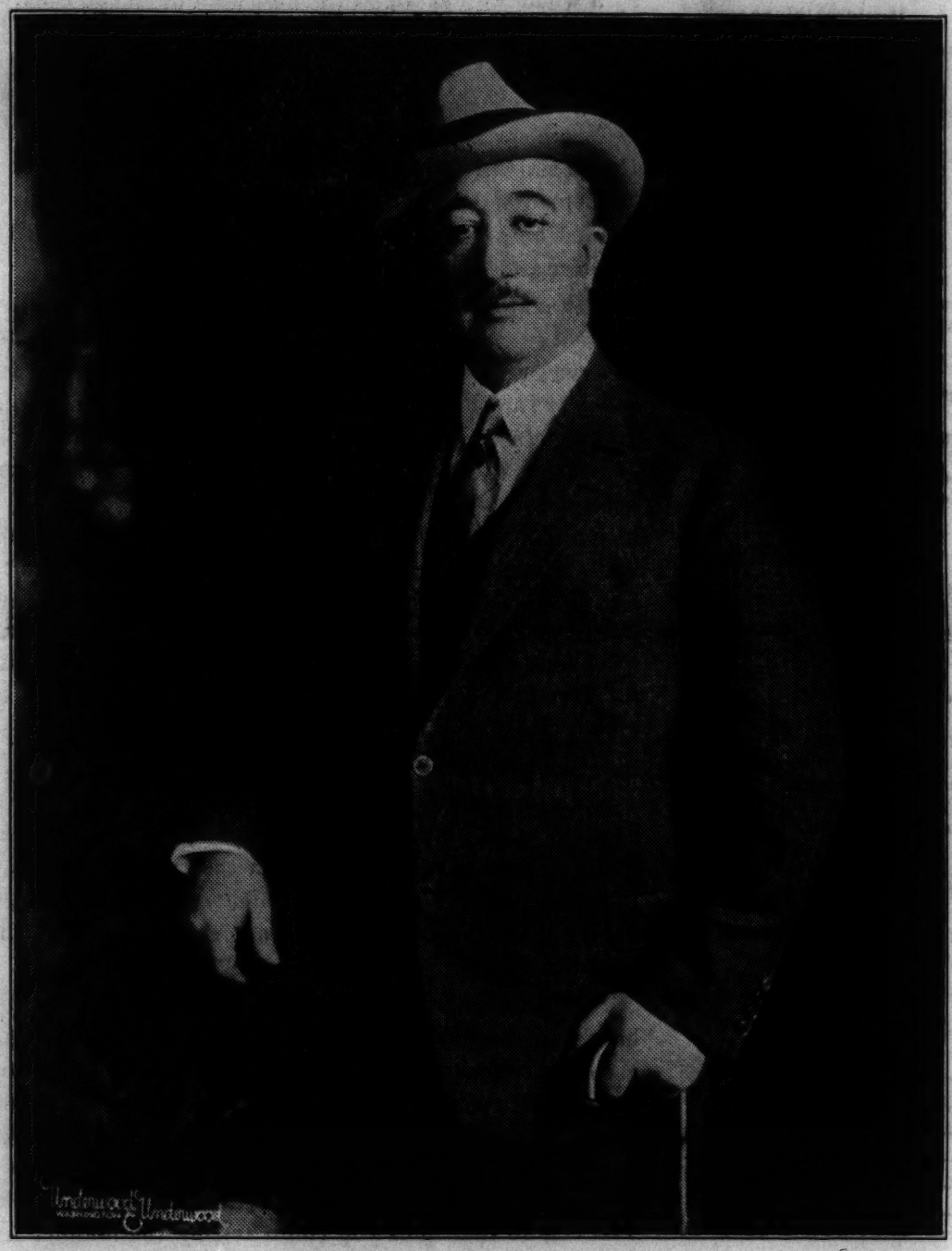
Equal Rights

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Don Orestes Ferrara

Ambassador from Cuba to the United States, who was the guest of honor at a dinner given by the Maryland Branch of the National Woman's Party on Tuesday, December 4, at the Hotel Emerson, Baltimore, Maryland. Ambassador Ferrara is a staunch advocate of Equal Rights and has rendered much valuable service to the cause.

Equal Rights



OFFICIAL ORGAN
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Capitol Hill
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at 19 West Chase Street
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Phone, Vernon 3279

Edith Houghton Hooker . . . Editor
Ruby A. Black . . . Managing Editor
Dora G. Ogle . . . Business Manager

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OBJECT OF THE WOMAN'S PARTY
The object of this organization shall be to secure for women complete equality with men under the law and in all human relationships.

THE LUCRETIA MOTT AMENDMENT
"Men and women shall have Equal Rights throughout the United States and every place subject to its jurisdiction."

"Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation."
[Senate Joint Resolution Number 64.]
Introduced in the Senate, January 4, 1928,
by Senator Charles E. Curtis, Kansas.
Introduced in the House, May 18, 1928,
by Representative Frederick W. Magrady, Pennsylvania.

The Superior Sex

THE memory of a Feminist is often an embarrassing and troublesome thing. Politicians who worked and voted against woman suffrage find it so, as do also the erstwhile prophets who before suffrage days predicted the dissolution of the home, the neglect of husband and children, and the unsexing of women as the inevitable results of women's enfranchisement.

But notwithstanding the annoyance she causes the Feminist goes on amusedly remembering many things.

Among others she may recall the incident of the learned judge—we will not mention names—who recommended in all seriousness that women should not be granted licenses to operate motor cars because the female temperament was so emotional and unreliable at times as to render a motor vehicle driven by a woman a hazard to life and limb upon the road.

AND now comes Mr. H. Clifford Brokaw, technical adviser to the West Side Y. M. C. A. Automobile School, New York City, with the following to say:

"It is probably true that on the whole women are much more emotional than men—in the small things of life. In a real emergency, however, it has been proved time and again that it is the woman who remains more level-headed and cool, who can pick her way out of a difficulty where a man goes to pieces.

"In a study of motor casualties it was found that eighty-seven were effected by men to every one by a woman. Probably the greatest cause of these fatalities was reckless driving due to intoxication. Because women tend more to sobriety they make better and safer drivers in this regard. Speed is the second greatest factor in deaths caused by automobilists and woman's natural sense of caution makes her less likely to indulge in this form of mania when she is behind the wheel. She is naturally more obedient to traffic laws than are men and stops instantly and with a smile when a traffic cop holds up his hand, while a man motorist will pretend not to see the hand of the law if there is the least chance of getting by it, and will crab and kick up a fuss if he is caught."

SO that's that so far as the emotional temperament of women is concerned. But there is still more, for Mr. Brokaw goes on to say:

"When women go automobile touring these days in knickers and with hair bobbed short it is often difficult to distinguish whether the driver is a woman or a man. More important is the fact that increasingly it is impossible to tell by how the driver handles a car whether she or he is female or male. This has not always been the case; one could once tell by the manner in which the car proceeded which sex was in charge. Those days have evidently gone forever. Women are even demonstrating superiority in driving a motor car.

"Women are instinctively cautious and caution is a good quality to have handy in the driver's seat. A woman is probably quicker to recognize a dangerous situation than a man is and twice as quick to acknowledge it. Where a man will rush in headlong to take a chance and stubbornly stick to a wrong course, a woman will hesitate and nine times out of ten apply the brakes."

WE find ourselves greatly intrigued by Mr. Brokaw's remarks. We, too, know that once you could tell by the manner in which a car was driven which sex was in charge. Uncertainty, timidity, a slow pace almost blocking traffic; that was a sign that a woman was at the wheel. But those days have gone forever, as Mr. Brokaw says. Merely another instance of the fact that practice makes perfect, or does it perhaps denote something more?

"Women are even demonstrating superiority in driving a motor car," Mr. Brokaw says.

Food for thought, this man with his facts furnishes food that is very palatable to Feminists and highly nourishing so far as the self respect of women is concerned.

We wonder what women will do when they have an equal chance with men at the wheel in other undertakings; in the arts, in the professions, in government, in business, everywhere.

The superior sex. We wonder. Maybe the superior sex isn't the superior sex after all.

Amendment Campaign Outlined

PROSPECTS for the adoption of the Equal Rights Amendment have been greatly improved by the part taken by the National Woman's Party in the Presidential campaign for the purpose of making Equal Rights a national political issue, declares Maud Younger, the Party's Congressional chairman.

Her opinion is not mere prophecy. She bases it on history, the history of the advance to victory of the Federal suffrage amendment, with which she was in closest touch and in which she took an active part. Twelve years ago the National Woman's Party made woman suffrage a Presidential campaign issue for the first time. It then opposed the party in power and appealed to the four million women who already had the vote to defeat that party because it had blocked the suffrage amendment in Congress.

"Only fourteen months after that election, in spite of the fact that the party we opposed, the party hostile to Federal suffrage, was returned to power, the House of Representatives passed the Federal suffrage amendment for the first time in history," said Miss Younger. "This was strikingly significant, because many suffragists, and many Congressmen who favored suffrage, including the introducer of the suffrage resolution, had said that it could not possibly be passed for many years. That vote in the House proved the effectiveness of the work we had done in making suffrage an issue in a Presidential campaign.

"We are certainly in a far stronger position after the campaign of 1928 than we were after that of 1916. The candidates we supported have been elected. The Vice-President-elect is the sponsor in the Senate of the Equal Rights Amendment. Full majorities for their party were elected in both Houses of Congress. We have every reason to feel that this Congress should pass the amendment and submit to the State Legislatures the proposition that 'Men and women shall have Equal Rights throughout the United States and every place subject to its jurisdiction,' and that they will do this if the women who believe in Equal Rights will devote themselves to working for it as the women who believed in suffrage worked for that.

"We plan for hearings before the Judiciary Committees of both House and Senate in a short time. Such hearings are always held to give both sides opportunity to present their arguments for or against a measure before the committee to which it has been referred makes a report on it. Women are now coming from various States to urge their respective Senators and Representatives to support the amendment and to have it speedily passed and submitted to the States.

"Little opposition has developed to equality of civil and political status between men and women," Miss Younger points out. "Almost the only opposition to the Equal Rights Amendment comes from those who do not believe in industrial equality between men and women. These opponents, under plea of 'protection' for 'women and minors' or for 'women and children' favor laws which restrict opportunities for women in ways in which their male competitors are not restricted. They oppose the Equal Rights Amendment on the ground it would abolish such restrictions. But a growing number of women's organizations are placing themselves on record in support of Equal Rights and opportunities in industry, a development which strengthens the confidence of the Woman's Party in an early victory for the amendment."

Mabel Vernon, executive secretary, and Miss Younger will be in Washington during the short session to keep up intensive work with Congress to this end. Among the efficient women associated with them are Mary Moss Wellborn of Mississippi and Constance Carpenter of Newark, New Jersey, treasurer of the New Jersey Branch of the Woman's Party.

Miss Wellborn worked with the Woman's Party delegations at the national political conventions at Kansas City and at Houston last summer, and helped with the press and organization work in the election campaign. She is now working with members of the House Judiciary Committee, which has charge of the amendment, and is also interviewing Mississippi Congressmen.

Miss Carpenter is a graduate of Wellesley College, who gave valuable help in the election campaign, driving her own car on Equal Rights tours through Northern New Jersey towns by day, and driving into New York City for open-air meetings at night. She is now interviewing all members of the New Jersey delegation in Congress and giving most valuable assistance at Headquarters.

Louise Wier of Mississippi is also at Headquarters and will assist with Congressional work on the amendment.

This work will be increasingly extensive and intensive throughout the session, and it is expected that many members of the Party and other supporters of Equal Rights will come to Washington to see their Representatives and Senators and so help to bring nearer the day when "men and women shall have Equal Rights."

Maryland Branch Holds Equal Rights Dinner

By Florence Elizabeth Kennard,

Chairman of the Program and Publicity Committees of the Maryland Branch of the National Woman's Party

A DISTINGUISHED group of speakers, including an ambassador, opened the winter campaign of the Maryland Branch at an Equal Rights Amendment dinner given at the Emerson Hotel in Baltimore on Tuesday, December 4, at 6.30 P. M.

Don Orestes Ferrara, ambassador from Cuba to the United States; Ruth Allison Hudnut, lecturer and writer; Edith Houghton Hooker, editor of Equal Rights; and Mrs. Louis K. Gutman, who presided so charmingly, were the speakers.

Among the guests were the Honorable Oscar de la Barra, Chilean Consul and his wife, Señora de la Barra, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Crosby, Mrs. Emma Maddox Funck, widely known throughout Maryland as one of the pioneers in the suffrage cause; Dora G. Ogle, business manager of EQUAL RIGHTS; Emilie Doetsch, assistant city solicitor; Mr. and Mrs. Theodore W. Forbes and Amelia Himes Walker who, it will be recalled, was jailed for freedom during the militant suffrage campaign.

Mrs. Gutman, in her opening remarks, said:

"When I was asked by the Maryland Branch to preside at this dinner, I replied that I had presided at the last one, and I was flatteringly told that was the reason for my being asked again.

"So in order to make you like me this time, I shall do no talking except to introduce the speakers and tell you that this is an Equal Rights Amendment dinner.

"I shall, of course, be obliged to read you this amendment, the adoption of which would mean so much to women in every walk of life, without making them wait many weary years to get little by little, the rights which are justly theirs. I must, also, tell you something of the meaning of the Lucretia Mott Amendment that 'Men and women shall have Equal Rights throughout the United States and every place subject to its jurisdiction.'

"In asking for the adoption of this amendment we are not waging a battle against men nor demanding so-called extra privileges, but we consider it a call to a life battle together with men, so that all may have equal opportunities and rights under the law, in the home in the professions in trades and industry, as well as politically. Only in this way can completeness be reached, with the qualities of both the masculine and feminine minds brought to bear upon problems that concern both men and women.

"Before introducing our first distinguished speaker, the Ambassador from Cuba, I must tell you just why he is here with us. At the Pan-American Conference held in Havana, the National Woman's Party had a delegation under the guidance of Doris Stevens.

"Ambassador Ferrara was most helpful there, expressing himself as entirely in sympathy with the desire of women for greater emancipation, assuring them he would do all in his power to see that a discussion of these rights was given full attention, and he kept his promise.

"Ambassador Ferrara also recently attended the League of Nations Convention in Geneva. A request presented by the Committee for International Action of the National Woman's Party was embodied in a resolution offered to the League by him and was adopted by that body. I now have the honor of introducing to you Don Orestes Ferrara, Ambassador from Cuba to United States."

HIS EXCELLENCY congratulated the National Woman's Party upon having such brilliant workers as Doris Stevens and others, and paid a glowing tribute to their accomplishments.

He said in part:

"I am, indeed, highly honored by your invitation, and really pleased by this convention tonight, as every effort made toward the equality of rights for all human beings is an achievement of progress and civilization.

"On two occasions I have given my modest contribution to your ideals, bringing to the consideration of two international assemblies the problem of the equality of rights, and I believe that in so doing I have accomplished a duty; first, at the Pan-American Conference in Havana, and afterwards in Geneva at the assembly of the League of Nations.

"On both occasions success was due principally, or rather, I would say, exclusively, to the efforts of your militant countrywomen. In Havana action was more brilliant, more spectacular in its form, Pan-Americanism itself being an organization of this hemisphere wherein no strong ties bind us to the ideas of yore, is more open to the tenets of the present age of progress. So, in the conference of Havana, it was not a difficult task to obtain a special session in which the speakers of the different American countries propounded their ideas most energetically and sincerely. The meeting was, indeed, impressive; in the large hall of the University of Havana, under the flags of twenty-one countries, all the plenipotentiaries of America being present, and before a large audience enthusiastically vibrating, crowding every space, every corner, women of different countries, speaking different languages, succeeded each other in the Tribune, presented the secular grievances of womanhood, expressed their aspirations and claimed their rights. In the history of feminine activities, of feminine agitation, I believe an equal solemnity and success, perhaps, may be found, but not superior to that memorable day.

"In the debates and proceedings of the Sixth Pan-American Conference, as a token of honor, remains the following resolution, unanimously adopted in the Committee of Private International Law, and the whole Assembly:

"'THE Sixth International Conference of American States:

"*Resolves,* That an Inter-American Commission of Women be constituted to take charge of the preparation of juridical information and data of any other kind which may be deemed advisable to enable the Seventh International Conference of American States to take up the consideration of the civil and political equality of women in the continent.

"Said commission shall be composed of seven women from various countries of America appointed by the Pan-American Union, this number to be increased by the commission itself until every republic in America has a representative on the commission.'

"We must remember that Dr. Maurtua of Peru, contributed greatly to the successful adoption of the measure.

"It is very useful to emphasize the importance of this resolution. It is well known that every women's achievement has been first staged as a popular agitation and then as a political and parliamentary action. However, to my knowledge, in the juridical, and less yet in the diplomatic field, no important precedent exists prior to this one. The jurist is always very conservative; this is logical, as his field is within the limits of the existing laws or in the principles arising from social bonds of the present and the past. The diplomat, as a consequence of his special duties, is naturally cautious and never adopts creative schemes.

"Now, the Havana Conference was both diplomatic and juridical; nevertheless, the problem of Equal Rights for men and women penetrated victoriously and conquered both fields in one action. If this resolution of the Havana Conference could carry no importance in itself—if in itself it would not be a large step toward an international recognition of the principle—the mere fact that for the first time in history an international conference gave consideration and study to the matter, would render it an important and timely event.

"At Geneva, in the month of last September, again existed the same situation as at Havana; an international body, the most important of all was studying the adoption of a code of laws applicable to the different nations. There, among the militants of Equal Rights, I saw many of the same faces I had seen in Havana; I saw the same quiet smile revealing the same energy and decision. I understood that a new step of a different size, though equally important, was necessary, so I introduced a motion to the effect that women jurists delegated by the governments might form part of the official delegation to convene at The Hague in future congresses charged with the mission of preparing a code of international law.

"My motion was the following:

"'Taking into account the complex and general interest on which lies the work of codification of laws, the assembly requests the Council to consider if it is opportune to transmit to the governments invited to take part in the Conference of Codification, the resolution of the assembly to the effect that if possible women be invited to take part in the delegations.'

"As an explanation to my motion I pointed out the fact that a similar resolution was considered by a former international assembly, and made reference to the resolution adopted at the Havana Conference.

"The delegate of Venezuela, Mr. Escalante, seconded my motion, and Mr. Rolin of Belgium reported it favorably before the First Committee, also, thereafter, when submitted for approval to the whole assembly.

"To me it is of great importance, of primary importance, that the question of a complete redemption of the women has been considered as an international subject. In social, as well as in political activities, I do not consider facts as much as I contemplate tendencies. The social world is always moving, agitated I would say; facts never stand immutable; we always have actions or reactions. As the waves of the sea, facts are always moving hither and thither and follow one another in the same direction. For this reason, having seen the two greatest assemblies of modern times, the greatest of all times, interested in legislation of international character, favoring the equality of rights of men and women, I judge that yours is a great victory and mankind owes you everlasting gratitude. I wish to congratulate your whole organization; I wish to mention one name—and with this name is intended the mentioning of all your distinguished countrywomen who attended

the Havana Conference and the Geneva assembly — this name is Miss Doris Stevens, the indefatigable champion of this cause.

"The old sociological school and misogynists of all nations will honestly believe that we are destroying the happiness of olden days. Permit me to reply to this honest belief, that happiness does not exist under moral constraint; and as all the greatest minds of mankind have considered political liberty and political equality as essential needs of all nations, we can truthfully affirm that no liberty or equality exists when dignity does not animate every living human being."

The next speaker was Ruth Allison Hudnut of Washington, D. C. In introducing her Mrs. Gutman said that her book, "Problems of Citizenship," written in collaboration with her husband, Prof. Hayes Baker Crothers, was in use in many colleges and universities and "would undoubtedly be a great factor in the education of youth regarding the equality of the sexes." Miss Hudnut then spoke with a charm and wit that completely captivated her audience on "A Menace to the Progress of Women."

She said in part:

"Dorothy Dix, that sage advisor of youth and age in matters of love and marriage says, 'Of course, married life is 75 per cent. for the men and 25 for the women, but all life is that way. This is a man's world and there is nothing we women can do about it.' This is a man's world because it has been in the past and so must be in the future. What was, is and ever shall be. That is the essence of what I mean by human static, that menace to the progress of women.

"Human static makes us accept the customs and traditions in which we have been trained without question. Human static is human inertia, human resistance to change—it blinds our eyes to progress—closes our reason to questioning.

"It is human static that compels a man to wear a drab and unchanging uniform—a uniform so much like his neighbor's that in the matter of dress they can scarcely be distinguished, a uniform changing not with the seasons and years except for a slight shortening or lengthening of coat or trousers.

"Human static wraps a man in layers and layers of cloth from chin to ankles, usually woolen cloth, even in summer time.

"Human static makes him swelter in a coat which he will not remove in polite society, no matter how attractive his neck and arms, no matter how seductive his calves and ankles, he dare not display them except perhaps in bathing suit or sports costume.

"He has none of the feminine devices for maintaining his youth and beauty, but must become an old, toughened, bald-headed specimen of humanity without even the solace of the curling iron, the cold cream jar or the vanity case.

"He may naturally have luxuriant and curly hair, but he must lose this crowning beauty in earliest childhood. He is far more the victim of human static in the matter of dress than woman. She has both knickers and dress, all colors, various cloths, variety of styles and hair long or short.

"INSTITUTIONS are the real guardians of custom and tradition. They represent human static—they are dominated by men—therefore men are human static. Men control church, government, education.

"The church's story of creation is that Adam was made after God's image, Eve created from his rib as help-mate, a kind of afterthought. The Feminist version is that Adam was made first as an experiment much as Ford made the old model T flivver. God looked at His handwork and thought, 'My conscience, I can do better than this.' He listed the defects and made His second attempt bringing forth the perfected article—the model A car, more powerful, more speedy, more attractive than the old model T could ever be.

"God is said to be sexless, but is referred to as the Father and in the male gender. Christ defined no sphere for women, but His twelve disciples were all men and the apostles were also men. A code for women has been written into the Bible that scarcely contributes to their progress

"Peter said, 'Ye wives be in subjection to your own husbands, even as Sarah obeyed Abraham, calling him lord.'

"Paul said, 'But I suffer not a woman to preach or usurp authority over the man, but to be in silence. Man is the image and glory of God, but woman is the glory of man, for man is not of woman but woman of man, neither was man created for woman but woman for man.'

"At the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church convening last May, the conference voted two to one that women should not be ordained as ministers.

"The itinerant Methodist ministry is a he-male ministry. Women can not emulate the exploits of these ministers, for example on thug infested roads, even if they can emulate Lindbergh.

"Men denied women suffrage for 75 years during which they struggled for it and many discriminations exist in the law today. Education could lead the way—but instead it tells what has been as if it must always be—that is human static. Especially is this true in the social sciences.

"Political science, the story of governments, is dominated by men. Sociology teaches the inferiority of women. The most recent study by authorities of this type of sociology in the United States, 'The Science of Sociology,' by William Graham Sumner and Albert Galloway Keller shows the status of women in general as depressed, almost to the point of slavery for long periods of time. Women were property, they were taught to despise themselves for their peculiar sex functions and to despise other women—they were stunted mentally and physically. Another authority to whom students of social science refer — Havelock Ellis — is full of inconsistencies to careful readers."

Miss Hudnut pointed out sex differences to the huge enjoyment of her listeners and closed by saying truthfully that "probably no man ever lived who understood a woman. Doctors come nearest—for some of them know when the gunpowder will explode and the mechanism will react."

Edith Houghton Hooker, the last in this galaxy of brilliant speakers, challenged the attention of those present and made a fitting finale for an evening that will always stand out in the annals of the Maryland Branch as a memorable occasion.

This was the first of a series of similar events planned for the winter at Mrs. Gutman's suggestion. Mrs. Charles Dankmeyer had charge of the decorations and to Mrs. Mollie H. Rollman, chairman of the Entertainment Committee, the success and credit of the occasion is due.

French Women Astronomers

AN inquiry into the number of women astronomers in France, undertaken by Marcel Roland, reveals the fact that there are nine, of whom the dean, by virtue of rank and date of appointment, is Mme. Chandon, still a young woman, who was appointed assistant astronomer at the Observatory of Paris in 1912. Her numerous achievements, including 2,000 measurements of double stars, her study of the variation of the latitude of the Observatory of Paris, her calculations relative to the theory of tides, have brought her deserved renown.

Mme. Chandon says that women are much indebted to M. Baillaud, who, when he was director at the Observatory of Paris, opened to them "the door of the sky," as M. Roland puts it, by permitting her to realize her dream of becoming an astronomer. Three other women hold positions at this observatory, Rose Bonnet, a specialist in making photo-electric records of the movements of the stars; Mlle. Clavier, who is engaged chiefly in

laboratory work connected with the manufacture of mirrors for telescopes, and Mlle. Chevallier, who makes meridional observations and sends out the correct time. These women live the same life as their male confrères, which is described as "not a life of pleasure," since they do not go to bed until the small hours, for "during the time when most people sleep, the women astronomers, even in the coldest weather, are under the gaping cupola," and the next day they are making calculations based on their observations.

But, says M. Roland, quoting Verlaine, "work that is chosen is well-loved."

Fortunately, no one tries to "protect" these women astronomers by forbidding them to work at night.

Youth and the Woman's Movement

By Dr. Aletta Jacobs

Editor's Note: We reprint this interesting account of the enlistment of young women in the Equal Rights movement in Holland, written for the International Woman's Suffrage News by a member of the International Advisory Council of the National Woman's Party.

I KNOW that many countries have lost hold of the younger generation in their struggle for Equal Rights, after they have gained their political rights. It is as if most women are of opinion that with the possession of the right to vote and to sit as a member of the different representative bodies the women's movement has reached the goal.

But we are far from it. We have still to fight for so many rights before we have reached the status of really standing socially, economically, and legally on the same level with men. And that status must be gained before we can be permitted to give up the woman's movement.

But how to keep the battle going if we lose our old soldiers and get no younger ones in their place?

This question the Amsterdam branch of the Nederlandsche Vereeniging van Staatsburgeressen (Dutch Society of Women Citizens) has tried to bring to a solution. I got hold of a group of clever young women and men and told them the aim of our movement and asked them if they were of opinion that such an aim was worth fighting for and they thought it was.

But how could they and so many others know what we were doing, since people began to hate to go to meetings and listen to a speaker, or to read a monotonous weekly or monthly paper. We ought as in the time of our struggle for woman suffrage to try to rouse the people in the street and get the daily papers interested in our cause, not by writing articles, but in a new way.

The older members let them have their way and on the evening of September 26, a most beautiful and almost summer night, the members of the Society of Women Citizens were invited to sit in a series of little gondolas beautifully decorated and with illuminated paper lanterns of different colors to make a tour from 8 to 10 o'clock through the various canals of Amsterdam. Heading the procession was a large boat, on which was a band of thirty students, which played the hymns and other students' songs and made so much noise that along the canals and on the bridges the people stood head behind head. Young women went on bicycles, laden with handbills in bright colors, on which was printed why the Vereeniging van Staatsburgeressen still had to work for:

Legal equality for men and women;
Liberty to work;
Equal pay for equal work;
Better marriage laws;
Equal opportunity to be employed in all offices, etc., etc.,

in short: for equal duties and Equal Rights for men and women, which they distributed among the countless people along the road and on the bridges.

On these handbills was also printed the address of the Amsterdam secretary, to whom one could send subscriptions.

But that was not all. The next day that same propaganda committee had arranged in the afternoon from 2 to 4 o'clock an auto-drive in the streets of Amsterdam in autos beautifully decorated with fresh flowers. Headed again by a very big open car with band, a very long tail of mostly private autos in which the members of our society had taken the places went slowly through the streets of different parts of the town and distributed again our colored handbills. Not only men and women in the streets took our handbills gratefully, but we saw men and women come out of their houses asking us for one or picking up the copies which lay in the streets.

The meeting which was announced for that evening in one of our biggest halls of the town was crowded and there again our aim was placed before the audience in a gay way. Theatricals were given, acted by young people.

The next day all the daily papers of the town gave long and good articles on the way in which our society has made propaganda for the cause and all praised the artistic and jolly way in which it was done. One paper said: "De Vereeniging van Staatsburgeressen has shown that to make propaganda for a cause does not need to be ennuyant, it can be done in a gay and artistic way and still be efficient."

And efficient it was. Since it was done the Amsterdam branch has got daily new subscribers for their cause and will not be content before their number of members has been doubled or tripled.

Feminist Notes

Special Equal Rights Measures Asked

THE New York State League of Women Voters included in its legislative program this year, adopted at the Buffalo convention on November 23, the following specific Equal Rights planks:

Jury service for women on terms and exemptions the same as those provided for men;

Protection against all types of occupational diseases, the law to apply to *all workers* exposed to harmful materials or machinery;

Right of married women to choose their own domicile for purposes of voting and holding office.

They also adopted a resolution advocating a law to permit physicians to give contraceptive information to married persons.

Marie Stritt Dies

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laboratory work connected with the manufacture of mirrors for telescopes, and Mlle. Chevallier, who makes meridional observations and sends out the correct time. These women live the same life as their male confrères, which is described as "not a life of pleasure," since they do not go to bed until the small hours, for "during the time when most people sleep, the women astronomers, even in the coldest weather, are under the gaping cupola," and the next day they are making calculations based on their observations.

But, says M. Roland, quoting Verlaine, "work that is chosen is well-loved."

Fortunately, no one tries to "protect" these women astronomers by forbidding them to work at night.

Youth and the Woman's Movement

By Dr. Aletta Jacobs

Editor's Note: We reprint this interesting account of the enlistment of young women in the Equal Rights movement in Holland, written for the International Woman's Suffrage News by a member of the International Advisory Council of the National Woman's Party.

I KNOW that many countries have lost hold of the younger generation in their struggle for Equal Rights, after they have gained their political rights. It is as if most women are of opinion that with the possession of the right to vote and to sit as a member of the different representative bodies the women's movement has reached the goal.

But we are far from it. We have still to fight for so many rights before we have reached the status of really standing socially, economically, and legally on the same level with men. And that status must be gained before we can be permitted to give up the woman's movement.

But how to keep the battle going if we lose our old soldiers and get no younger ones in their place?

This question the Amsterdam branch of the Nederlandsche Vereeniging van Staatsburgeressen (Dutch Society of Women Citizens) has tried to bring to a solution. I got hold of a group of clever young women and men and told them the aim of our movement and asked them if they were of opinion that such an aim was worth fighting for and they thought it was.

But how could they and so many others know what we were doing, since people began to hate to go to meetings and listen to a speaker, or to read a monotonous weekly or monthly paper. We ought as in the time of our struggle for woman suffrage to try to rouse the people in the street and get the daily papers interested in our cause, not by writing articles, but in a new way.

The older members let them have their way and on the evening of September 26, a most beautiful and almost summer night, the members of the Society of Women Citizens were invited to sit in a series of little gondolas beautifully decorated and with illuminated paper lanterns of different colors to make a tour from 8 to 10 o'clock through the various canals of Amsterdam. Heading the procession was a large boat, on which was a band of thirty students, which played the hymns and other students' songs and made so much noise that along the canals and on the bridges the people stood head behind head. Young women went on bicycles, laden with handbills in bright colors, on which was printed why the Vereeniging van Staatsburgeressen still had to work for:

Legal equality for men and women;
Liberty to work;
Equal pay for equal work;
Better marriage laws;
Equal opportunity to be employed in all offices, etc., etc.,

in short: for equal duties and Equal Rights for men and women, which they distributed among the countless people along the road and on the bridges.

On these handbills was also printed the address of the Amsterdam secretary, to whom one could send subscriptions.

But that was not all. The next day that same propaganda committee had arranged in the afternoon from 2 to 4 o'clock an auto-drive in the streets of Amsterdam in autos beautifully decorated with fresh flowers. Headed again by a very big open car with band, a very long tail of mostly private autos in which the members of our society had taken the places went slowly through the streets of different parts of the town and distributed again our colored handbills. Not only men and women in the streets took our handbills gratefully, but we saw men and women come out of their houses asking us for one or picking up the copies which lay in the streets.

The meeting which was announced for that evening in one of our biggest halls of the town was crowded and there again our aim was placed before the audience in a gay way. Theatricals were given, acted by young people.

The next day all the daily papers of the town gave long and good articles on the way in which our society has made propaganda for the cause and all praised the artistic and jolly way in which it was done. One paper said: "De Vereeniging van Staatsburgeressen has shown that to make propaganda for a cause does not need to be ennuyant, it can be done in a gay and artistic way and still be efficient."

And efficient it was. Since it was done the Amsterdam branch has got daily new subscribers for their cause and will not be content before their number of members has been doubled or tripled.

Feminist Notes

Special Equal Rights Measures Asked

THE New York State League of Women Voters included in its legislative program this year, adopted at the Buffalo convention on November 23, the following specific Equal Rights planks:

Jury service for women on terms and exemptions the same as those provided for men;

Protection against all types of occupational diseases, the law to apply to *all workers* exposed to harmful materials or machinery;

Right of married women to choose their own domicile for purposes of voting and holding office.

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Business Women for Equal Rights

THE educational committee of the Business and Professional Women's Club of Charleston, South Carolina, has adopted a resolution endorsing the Equal Rights Amendment, and opposing restrictive industrial legislation for women only. Anita Pollitzer, vice-chairman of the National Council of the National Woman's Party, recently spoke before an open meeting of the club. The educational committee will recommend that the whole group adopt the resolution for Equal Rights, Miss Pollitzer writes.

Portias Want Jury Service

A MOVEMENT to persuade the next General Assembly to pass an act making Maryland women eligible for jury service has been launched by the Alpha Delta chapter of the Phi Delta Delta legal fraternity, composed of Maryland women lawyers.

A resolution introduced by Emilie Doetsch, assistant city solicitor and a member of the Woman's Party, was adopted. In it the fraternity "pledges every effort to obtain the passage of a bill at the next Maryland General Assembly enabling the women of Maryland to render jury service, to the end that justice as completely as is humanly possible shall be administered in the courts of Maryland."

The resolution cites the fact that women have become numerous as defendants in criminal cases and as litigants in civil suits. The majority of cases in the criminal courts, it points out, deal with crimes against women and children.

It is also argued in the resolution that it is not fair for one-half of the State's population to be deprived of its right to assist in the administration of justice.

Helen Elizabeth Brown, who is an enthusiastic member of the Woman's Party, was re-elected president of the fraternity. Miss Doetsch was named vice-president, Sophie Nordenholz, secretary; Katherine Sinnott, counsellor, and Dorothy Hoot, chaplain.

Reception for Lady Heath

LADY MARY HEATH, English aviator and holder of the altitude record for light airplanes, was guest of honor at a reception at National Headquarters of the National Woman's Party on December 11.

Lady Heath's speech on this occasion will be reported in a later issue of EQUAL RIGHTS.

Mrs. Harvey Wiley headed the reception line, and in it were Representative Katherine Langley of Kentucky, Representative Edith Nourse Rogers of Massachusetts, Representative Florence Prag Kahn of California, and Jessie Dell, United States Civil Service Commissioner. Representative Mary T. Norton of New Jersey was unable to attend on account of a sprained ankle.

On the reception committee were: Mrs. Emile Berliner, chairman of the District of Columbia Branch of the Woman's Party; Abby Scott Baker, Mrs. Richard Wainwright, Isabel Macdermott of the Pan-American Union, Mrs. Paul Linebarger, Mrs. Harold Leroy, Mrs. Andrew Stewart, Mrs. Herbert Brown, Mrs. Wymond Bradbury, Sara Grogan, Nina Allender, Laura Berrien, Mrs. Legare Obear, Lucy Cooper Shaw, and Mrs. Alfred Anthony.

Among those attending the reception were:

Mr. and Mrs. Jesse Adkins, Miss Ainslee, Mr. and Mrs. Clyde B. Aitchison, Nina Allender, Mrs. Herbert I Arnold and Marjorie Arnold, Mrs. M. B. Berryhill, Ruby A. Black, Florence B. Boeckel, Rep. Jeff Busby, Captain and Mrs. Calhoun, Senator Arthur Capper, Kansas; Constance Carpenter, Mrs. Appleton Clarke, Rep. James W. Collier, Miss.; Rep. Ross Collins, Miss.; Aurelia Colomo, Rep. Robert Crosser, Ohio; Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Powell Davis, Jessie Dell, Dr. and Mrs. Edward T. Devine and Miss Ruth Devine, Mr. and Mrs. E. N. Dingley, Miss Dwight, Rep. Leonidas C. Dyer, Mo.; Grace Eddy, Rep. and Mrs. Harry L. Engelbright, Cal.; Alice Fassig, Katherine W. Fisher, Mrs. L. D. Fisher, Mrs. George E. Fleming, Marie Moore Forrest, Rep. and Mrs. Arthur Free, Calif.; Mrs. Herman Gasch, Judge and Mrs. Julius Graupner, Lucia Hadley, Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Harriman, Mrs. Wilkes Hooper and the Misses Florence and Elizabeth Hooper, Mr. and Mrs. James P. Hornaday and Miss Mary Hornaday, Ruth Allison Hudnut, Mr. Ingels, Mr. Jamison, Chief of Judiciary; Julia Jennings, Congresswoman Florence Kahn, Calif.; Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Keith, Mr. Edward Kennedy, Ruth Kentzler, Rep. and Mrs. Edgar R. Kiess, Pa.; Congresswoman Katherine Langley, Ky.; Mrs. Law, Mabel Law, Mr. Marion Law, Rep. and Mrs. Clarence F. Lee, Calif.; Rep. and Mrs. Frederick Lehlbach, N. J.; Mrs. Herbert Little. Mrs. Mary Lockwood, Mr. Don Luke, Sue McNamara, Mary Macarty, Isabel Keith Macdermott, Winifred Mallon, Miss Marriott, Annabel Matthews, Burnita Shelton Matthews, Gladys Middlemiss, Mrs. Karl Miller, Mrs. Henry Minor, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Morrison, Alma P. Partridge, Miss Patterson, Rep. and Mrs. Randolph Perkins, N. J.; Mrs. George Pflaster, Sally V. H. Pickett, Katherine Pike, Cora Rigby, Millie V. Roehrer, Catherine Shields, Elsie Ross Shields, Gretchen Shumann-Smith, Mr. C. Bascom Slemp, Dr. and Mrs. Hector Spaulding, Senator Hubert D. Stephens, Miss.; Rep. Hatton W. Sumners, Texas; Senator Park Trammell, Fla.; Mabel Van Dyke, Mabel Vernon, Laura Verran, Doretta Von Thaden, Mary Moss Wellborn, Mr. Whitehurst, Louise Wier, Mr. and Mrs. Frederic William Wile, Mrs. Harvey W. Wiley, Mr. and Mrs. Williams, Emma Wold and Maud Younger.

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